

Experimental Results on $|V_{cb}|$ and $b \rightarrow c\ell\nu$ Transitions

A. Hauke

Fachbereich E5a, Universität Dortmund, Otto-Hahn-Str. 4, 44221 Dortmund, Germany

A review of recent analyses on semileptonic decays of B mesons into charmed final states is given. $|V_{cb}|$ is extracted both by the BABAR and the Belle collaboration from their datasets using inclusively and exclusively reconstructed final states.

In addition there are recent results on the determination of exclusive branching fractions to the ground states D and D^* , as well as to excited D^{**} states. Those play an important role in understanding the composition of the total decay width. They represent also a sizable fraction of the backgrounds for exclusive analyses and are presented here as well.

1. Introduction

Beside being one of the input parameters to the standard model, $|V_{cb}|$ is one of the keys to understand flavor physics and CP-violation for two reasons. First, $|V_{ub}/V_{cb}|$ is one of the sides of the Unitarity Triangle and second, the dominant $b \rightarrow c\ell\nu$ transitions give a large background to any analysis aiming to measure $|V_{ub}|$. Hence understanding those decays and the composition of the total decay width $\Gamma_{b \rightarrow c\ell\nu}$ is crucial to answer the question if the CKM-mechanism of the standard model is the only and correct way to describe CP-violation.

To extract $|V_{cb}|$ semileptonic decays are the best tool. On tree level the quark transition $b \rightarrow c\ell\nu$ factorizes into an hadronic and a leptonic current and the vertex is proportional to $|V_{cb}|$. Theoretical calculations of those currents are uncomplicated since there are no corrections from strong final state interactions. From an experimentalists point of view the high energetic lepton can be identified easily giving a good handle to separate the decays of interest from backgrounds, even if the accompanying neutrino limits the knowledge of the kinematics of the final state.

However we are unable to study the $b \rightarrow c$ transitions on quark level and the effects of the strong interaction inside the hadrons is not yet completely understood theoretically. So determining $|V_{cb}|$ is always an interplay of theory calculations in the framework of QCD and appropriate measurements whose results can be interpreted within these calculations. In general there are two ways to do this:

- Exclusive measurements of a single hadronic final state, e.g. the ground state D or D^* , restrict the dynamics of the process. The remaining degrees of freedom, usually connected to different helicity states of the charmed hadron, can be expressed in terms of some (few) form factors, depending on the momentum transfer of the process. The shapes of those form factors are unknown but can be measured. However, the overall normalization of these functions need to be determined from theoretical calculations.

- The opposite approach is to do an inclusive measurement of all possible final states. This way all theory parameters can be adjusted to the measurement in a combined fit including $|V_{cb}|$ as one of the fit parameters. Usually the adjustment of theory and measurement is done using the moments of some kinematic variables, e.g. the lepton energy E_e or the hadronic mass.

For both approaches there are recent measurements from the two B factories, Belle and BABAR.

2. Exclusive Semileptonic Decays

Picking an exclusive decay mode in order to measure $|V_{cb}|$, decays to D^* are the ones to choose. They have the largest branching fraction, experimentally a clean signature due to the sharp resonance of the D^* in the mass difference $m(D\pi) - m(D)$, and for the theoretical description, there are no corrections of order $1/m$ from heavy quark symmetry breaking due to Luke's Theorem.

2.1. $|V_{cb}|$ from Decays $B \rightarrow D^*\ell\nu$

The full kinematic of a decay $B \rightarrow D^*\ell\nu$ is described by three angular quantities: The two decay angles θ_V and θ_ℓ of the D^* and the virtual W and the angle χ between those two decay planes. This situation is illustrated in Figure 1. Together with the momentum transfer q^2 thus the full decay rate is expressed differentially as

$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dq^2 d\cos\theta_\ell d\cos\theta_V d\chi}$$

which is given by the sum of three helicity amplitudes, H_i , representing the three possible polarizations of the D^* .

Those H_i are theoretically described by three form factors R_1 , R_2 , and h_{A1} which are functions of $w = v_B \cdot v_{D^*}$, the product of the four-velocities of the B and

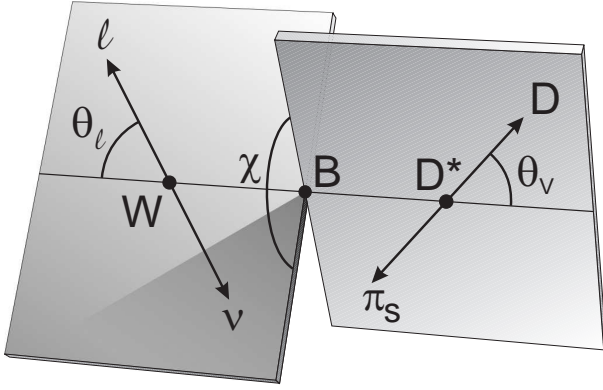


Figure 1: Definition of kinematic quantities describing a decay $B \rightarrow D^* \ell \nu$.

the D^* . Using the calculation by Caprini, Lellouch and Neubert [1] these functions are expressed as

$$\begin{aligned} R_1(w) &= R_1(1) - 0.12(w-1) + 0.05(w-1)^2 \\ R_2(w) &= R_2(1) + 0.11(w-1) - 0.06(w-1)^2 \\ h_{A1}(w) &= h_{A1}(1)[1 - \rho^2 z + (53\rho^2 - 15)z^2 \\ &\quad - (231\rho^2 - 91)z^3] \end{aligned}$$

where z is given as $z = \frac{\sqrt{w+1}-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{w+1}+\sqrt{2}}$ and ρ is a slope parameter, defining the shape of h_{A1} away from the limit $w = 1$.

To measure the differential decay rate, *BABAR* selects decays $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} \ell \nu$ based on a sample of 79 fb^{-1} . Electrons or muons are required to have momenta of more than $1.2 \text{ GeV}/c$ and the D^* is reconstructed in the decay $D^{*-} \rightarrow D^0 \pi$ with $D^0 \rightarrow K\pi, K\pi\pi^0, K\pi\pi\pi$.

The most powerful variable to discriminate between signal and background is

$$\cos \theta_{B, D^* \ell} = -\frac{2E_B E_{D^* \ell} - m_B^2 - m_{D^* \ell}^2}{2|\vec{p}_B||\vec{p}_{D^* \ell}|}.$$

This gives the cosine of the angle between the momenta of the B and the $D^* \ell$ -system if, and only if the $D^* \ell$ contains all decay products of the B except a single massless particle. For signal events this condition is fulfilled and the values of $\cos \theta_{B, D^* \ell}$ take on physical values, while for background events the underlying conservation of four-momentum is not given, leading to calculated absolute values greater than one. Allowing for resolution effects events are selected with the requirement $|\cos \theta_{B, D^* \ell}| < 1.2$.

Figure 2 shows the distribution of the variable $\cos \theta_{B, D^* \ell}$ for data and Monte Carlo. Clearly visible is the restriction for signal events to the allowed region $[-1, +1]$, while for background events the distributions are smeared out to the unphysical region.

Since the direction of the B in the center-of-mass frame is only known in magnitude but not in direction, w can not be reconstructed from the decay. Instead an

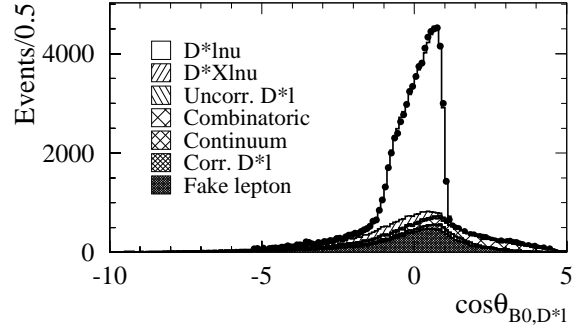


Figure 2: Distribution of the variable $\cos \theta_{B, D^* \ell}$ for data (dots) and simulation (histograms).

estimator is calculated as the mean of the minimally and maximally allowed values of w that are still in agreement with four-momentum conservation of the decay. This procedure gives a resolution for w of about 0.4.

In principle one now should bin the data four dimensionally in w , θ_V , θ_ℓ and χ , but with the given size of the dataset this is not possible. Instead the data is projected on the three variables w , $\cos \theta_V$ and $\cos \theta_\ell$. χ turns out to have the least significance on $|V_{cb}|$ and is neglected here, while the projections on the other variables are split into 10 bins each. The correlations between them are taken into account when determining $|V_{cb}|$ and the three form factors in a combined fit.

Figure 3 shows the projections of data and Monte Carlo to the three fitted variables, as well as on the angle χ , not used for the result.

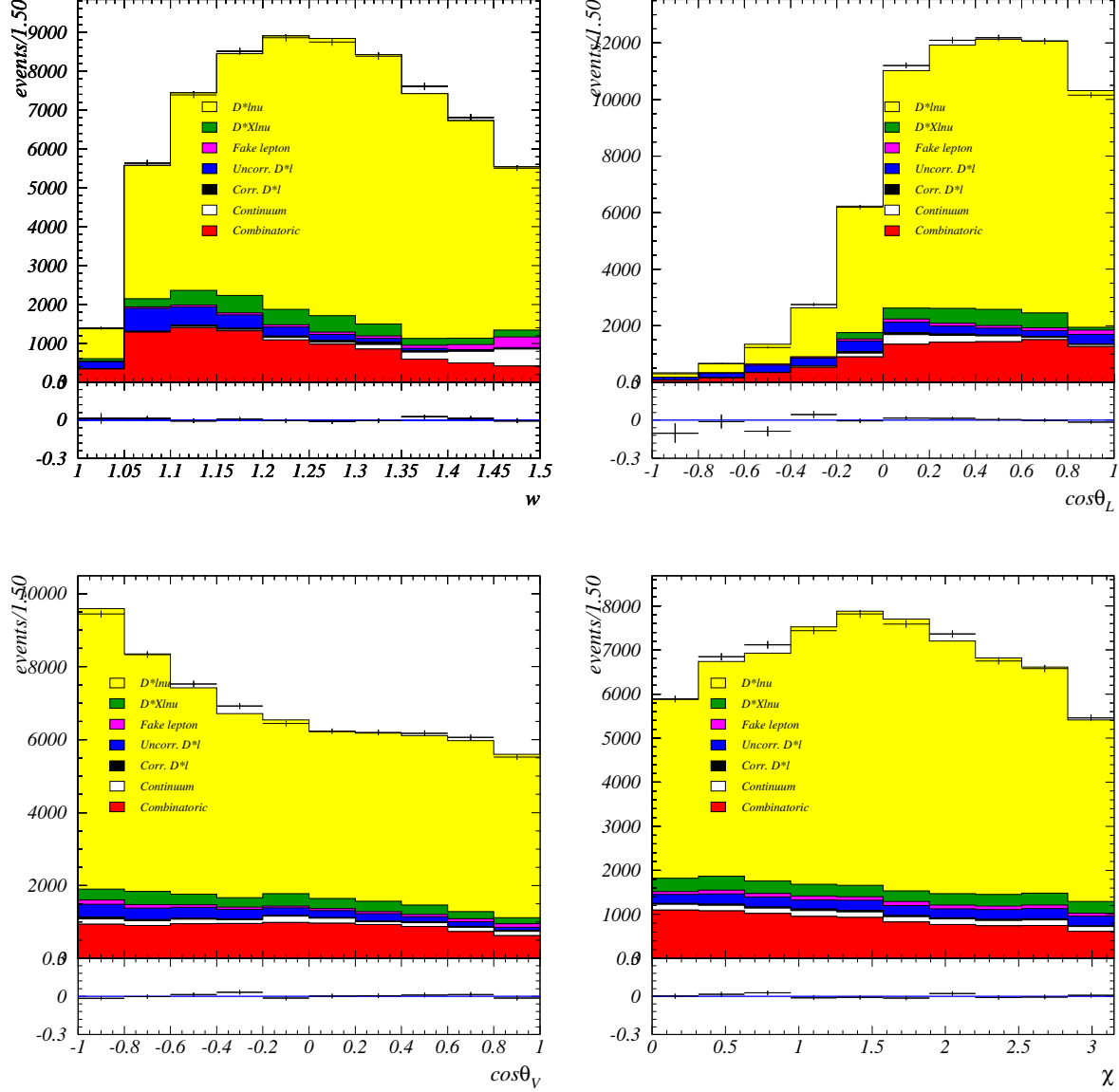
Using the result from Lattice QCD calculation [2] $h_{A1}(1) = 0.919_{-0.035}^{+0.030}$ as normalization and combining the measurement with an earlier result using electrons only [3], *BABAR* finds [4]

$$\begin{aligned} R_1 &= 1.417 \pm 0.061 \pm 0.044 \\ R_2 &= 0.836 \pm 0.037 \pm 0.022 \\ \rho^2 &= 1.179 \pm 0.048 \pm 0.028 \\ |V_{cb}| &= (37.74 \pm 0.35_{\text{stat}} \pm 1.25_{\text{syst}} {}^{+1.23}_{-1.44} \Gamma_{SL}) \cdot 10^{-3} \end{aligned}$$

where the first uncertainty denotes the statistical precision from the fit, the second one gives the systematic uncertainties and the third error quoted for the result for $|V_{cb}|$ comes from the uncertainty of the total semileptonic decay rate.

These results can be converted into a measurement of the branching fraction for neutral B decaying semileptonically into charged D^* :

$$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} \ell^+ \nu) = (4.77 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.39)\%.$$


 Figure 3: Projections of data (dots) and simulation (histogram) to the four variables w , θ_V , θ_ℓ and χ .

2.2. Narrow Orbitally Excited Charm States D^{**}

A sizable part of the background for the analysis discussed above, and also for many other analyses, comes from semileptonic B decays into higher excited charm states. *BABAR* has presented preliminary results of a measurement for the narrow resonances with $L = 1$.

In Heavy Quark Symmetry (HQS) the spin of the heavy quark decouples, giving two possibilities for the sum of the spin of the light quark, s_q , and the relative angular momentum, $L = 1$, of $j_q = 1/2$ or $j_q = 3/2$. With a finite mass for the heavy quark those configura-

tions build two doublets, thus we have four orbitally excited states.

The $j_q = 1/2$ doublet, namely the D_0^* and the D_1^* , can decay via S-wave transitions to the D or D^* and a pion. Therefore these states are broad resonances.

For the $j_q = 3/2$ doublet (D_1 and D_2^*) parity conservation requires decays via D-wave transitions, giving these resonances narrow widths of the order of few 10 MeV. Conservation of angular momentum restricts the D_1 to decay into $D^*\pi$, while the D_2^* can decay into both, $D\pi$ and $D^*\pi$ (see Figure 4).

Violation of HQS allows a mixing of the $J^P = 1^+$ states of the two doublets. This in principle allows the D_1 to decay via S-wave as well, but from the measured

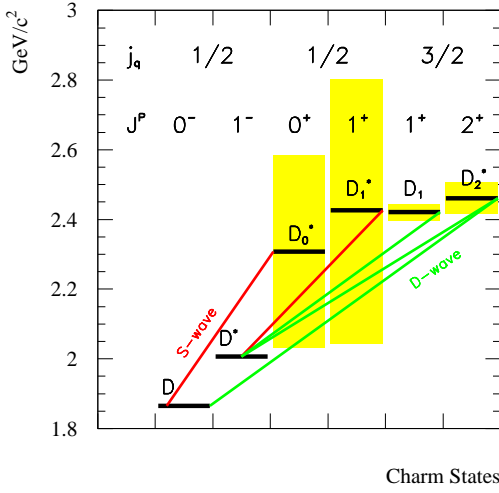


Figure 4: Masses and quantum numbers of the ground-states and orbitally excited states for charmed mesons. The yellow bands indicate the measured widths of the states, the lines show the decays under pion emission via S-wave (red) or D-wave (green).

widths of the states one can conclude that the S-wave contribution to the D_1 decay is small.

D^{**} candidates are reconstructed in four exclusive decay modes: $D^{*0}\pi^+$, $D^{*-}\pi^+$, $D^0\pi^+$ and $D^-\pi^+$. Then the candidates are paired with electrons or muons having a momentum of $p_\ell > 0.8 \text{ GeV}/c$ in the center-of-mass frame. Again $\cos\theta_{B,D^{**}\ell}$ provides the most powerful tool to reduce backgrounds from other decays. It is used to select signal events, requiring $|\cos\theta_{B,D^{**}\ell}| < 1.$, as well as an explicit veto against combinatorial background coming from true $B \rightarrow D^*\ell\nu$ decays by the requirement $\cos\theta_{B,D^*\ell} < -1$, taking only the D^* from the reconstructed decay chain as hadronic part of the final state.

As pointed out above, the two decay modes $D^{**} \rightarrow D\pi$ contain only signal from D_2^* while the two modes $D^{**} \rightarrow D^*\pi$ have an admixture of D_1 and D_2^* . The mass difference of about $40 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ is too small to separate the two signals by mass information alone. A

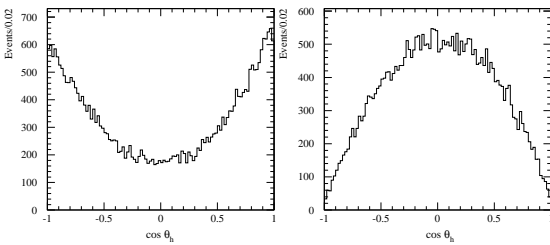


Figure 5: Distribution of the helicity angle $\cos\vartheta_h$ for D^* produced by D_1 (left) and D_2^* (right) taken from simulated signal events.

better handle gives the helicity angle of the D^* in these modes. Depending on the total angular momentum of the mother D^{**} , the polarization of the daughter D^* differs. In case of the D_2^* the spin of the D^* must be aligned in the direction of flight by angular momentum conservation. This gives a distribution of the helicity angle $\cos\vartheta_h$ proportional to $\sin^2\vartheta_h$. For the D_1 all three polarizations can be produced, leading in the sum to a distribution proportional to $A + \cos^2\vartheta_h$. Here the parameter A depends on the (possible) polarization of the mother D_1 and on the magnitude of S-wave contributions to the decay caused by mixing of the two $J^P = 1^+$ states. For an unpolarized sample of D_1 purely decaying via D-wave A is expected to be $A = 2$. Figure 5 shows the expected helicity distributions for simulated signal events.

To make use of the helicity information, the two decay modes $D^*\pi$ are split up into 4 bins of $|\cos\vartheta_h|$ each. Together with the two decay chains $D^{**} \rightarrow D\pi$ this gives 10 modes. All 10 distributions of $\Delta m = m(D^{**}) - m(D^0)$ are then fitted in common. Parameters of the fit are the four branching ratios $\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow D^{**}\ell\nu)$ (two types of D^{**} with charge ± 1 or 0), masses and widths of the states and finally the parameter A describing the helicity distribution in the D_1 decay and the ratio $\Gamma(D_2^* \rightarrow D^*\pi)/\Gamma(D_2^* \rightarrow D\pi)$ which has not been determined yet.

Figure 6 shows the spectra of Δm for neutral D^{**} candidates together with the fitted contributions.

For the decays of the D^{**} Isospin is assumed to be conserved. In addition, the modes $D^{**} \rightarrow D^{(*)}\pi$ are assumed to saturate the D^{**} decays. Analyzing 208 fb^{-1} of data *BABAR* has reported preliminary results to be

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow D_1^0 \ell^+ \nu_\ell) &= (4.48 \pm 0.26 \pm 0.35)10^{-3} \\ \mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow D_2^{*0} \ell^+ \nu_\ell) &= (3.54 \pm 0.32 \pm 0.54)10^{-3} \\ \mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow D_1^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell) &= (3.64 \pm 0.32 \pm 0.49)10^{-3} \\ \mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow D_2^{*-} \ell^+ \nu_\ell) &= (2.70 \pm 0.35 \pm 0.43)10^{-3} \end{aligned}$$

where the first uncertainty reflects the statistical precision of the fit and the second one denotes systematic effects.

An interesting note on these preliminary results is, that the ratio between the production of D_2^* and D_1 comes out to be about $\mathcal{B}_{D_2^*}/\mathcal{B}_{D_1} \approx 0.8$. This parameter is important to distinguish between different models in HQET. The *BABAR* numbers are contrary to results reported by the $D0$ Collaboration, that finds, although with large uncertainties, a ratio larger than 1. [5].

Recently, Belle has reported the observation of decays $D^{**} \rightarrow D^*\pi\pi$ [6]. The ratio of these decays to the resonant ones $D^*\pi$ can be deduced from the measurements of hadronic B decays to be about 20%. Taking this into account, the numbers reported by *BABAR* need to be scaled by that factor.

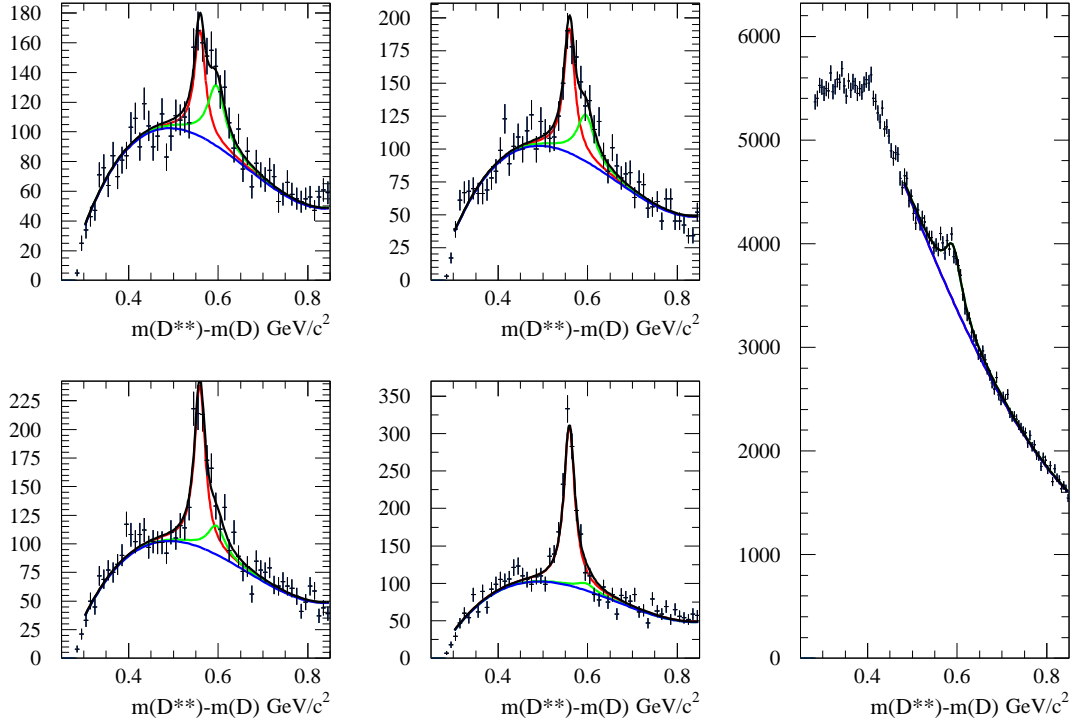


Figure 6: Spectra of Δm for neutral D^{**} candidates (data) in the mode $D\pi$ (right) and $D^*\pi$ (left) for the four different bins in helicity ($|\cos \vartheta_h| < 0.25$, $0.25 < |\cos \vartheta_h| < 0.5$, $0.5 < |\cos \vartheta_h| < 0.75$, and $0.75 < |\cos \vartheta_h|$ from upper left to lower right). Superimposed are the fit result (black) and its contributions from D_1 (red), D_2^* (green), and backgrounds (blue).

2.3. Combined Measurement of Exclusive Branching Fractions

Also aiming to a better understanding of the exclusive contributions to the inclusive semileptonic width is another analysis recently published by *BABAR*. Contrary to the analyses discussed before, no particular exclusive semileptonic decay mode is reconstructed apart from a D candidate and a lepton. Instead the decay of the other B of the event (B_{tag}) is reconstructed in hadronic modes and the particular type of the semileptonic decay of the signal side is deduced from all particles not being used already.

Electrons and muons are required to have a momentum of $p_\ell > 0.6 \text{ GeV}/c$ in the center-of-mass frame. Neutral D mesons are reconstructed in 9 different channels: $K(1..4)\pi$, KK and $\pi\pi$ containing not more than one π^0 . Charged D mesons are similarly reconstructed in 7 modes: $K(1..4)\pi$, $K^-K^+\pi$ and K_S^0K , again with no more than one π^0 included.

One of those D candidates is now combined with further particles to form a decay $B \rightarrow D^{(*)}Y$, where Y consists of charged and neutral pions and kaons of the kind $Y = n_{\pi^\pm}\pi^\pm + n_{K^\pm}K^\pm + n_{\pi^0}\pi^0 + n_{K_S^0}K_S^0$. The

total charge of Y is required to be ± 1 and for the number of particles the requirements are $n_{\pi^\pm} + n_{K^\pm} \leq 5$ and $n_{\pi^0}, n_{K_S^0} \leq 2$. In total this gives a variety of about 1000 different decay modes to reconstruct hadronic B decays. A second D candidate then is taken as part of the hadronic final state of the semileptonic decay of the signal B .

To distinguish between semileptonic decays to $D\ell\nu$, $D^*\ell\nu$ and $D^{**}\ell\nu$, the last being a generic term for the orbitally excited states discussed above as well as for other excited charm states and non-resonant decays $D^{(*)}\pi\ell\nu$, three quantities are used: From the rest of the event, that are all charged and neutral particles not used to reconstruct the tag B or the $D\ell$ for the signal, the invariant mass m_{miss}^2 and the number of charged tracks N_{trk} , and finally the lepton momentum p_ℓ .

To describe the distributions in these three variables, probability density functions (PDF) are build from data in order to reduce systematic uncertainties coming from simulations. For all the three decay modes exclusive selections are defined, mainly based on m_{miss}^2 and the mass difference $\Delta m = m(D\pi) - m(D)$ which provides a clean signature for D^* . The

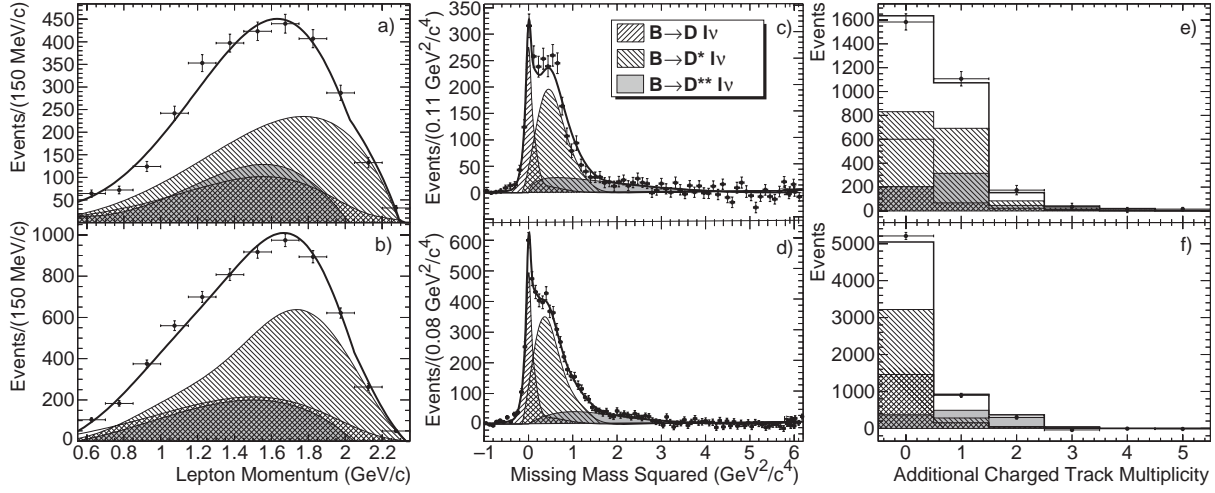


Figure 7: Distributions of the three quantities p_ℓ , m_{miss}^2 , and N_{trk} for semileptonic decays of B^0 (top) and B^\pm (bottom). Points are data, the solid line gives the fit result and the shaded functions indicate the contributions from the three different decay modes.

purity reached by the exclusive selections are in the range of 75-91% depending on the decay mode in question. Since m_{miss}^2 , N_{trk} , and p_ℓ are largely uncorrelated, the distributions deduced from the exclusively selected subsets can be used as PDF's for the inclusive data set. Remaining correlations are studied and treated as systematic uncertainty.

The fit is performed on 340 fb^{-1} of data and illustrated in Figure 7. The total χ^2 per degree of freedom is 1.21 and 0.94 for neutral and charged B respectively. Table I summarizes the results [7].

Table I Results of the combined fit to exclusive branching fractions for charged and neutral B decays. The first uncertainty denotes the statistical precision from the fit, the second one systematic effects.

Ratio	B^- (%)	B^0 (%)
$\Gamma(B \rightarrow D \ell \nu) / \Gamma(B \rightarrow DX \ell \nu)$	$22.7 \pm 1.4 \pm 1.6$	$21.5 \pm 1.6 \pm 1.3$
$\Gamma(B \rightarrow D^* \ell \nu) / \Gamma(B \rightarrow DX \ell \nu)$	$58.2 \pm 1.8 \pm 3.0$	$53.7 \pm 3.1 \pm 3.6$
$\Gamma(B \rightarrow D^{**} \ell \nu) / \Gamma(B \rightarrow DX \ell \nu)$	$19.1 \pm 1.3 \pm 1.9$	$24.8 \pm 3.2 \pm 3.0$

So far, no measurements of the total rate $\Gamma(B \rightarrow DX \ell \nu)$ is available. However, a good approximation is given by $\Gamma(B \rightarrow DX \ell \nu) \approx \Gamma(B \rightarrow X_c \ell \nu)$. Possible charm states X_c that do not cascade down to DX are D_s mesons and charmed baryons. Those are expected to have branching fractions of the order of $\mathcal{O}(10^{-4})$ and less justifying the assumption made.

Taking the measurement for $\Gamma(B \rightarrow X_c \ell \nu)$ as normalization, one finds the following branching fractions:

$$\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow D^0 \ell^- \nu) = (2.42 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.17)\%$$

$$\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow D^{*0} \ell^- \nu) = (6.20 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.32)\%$$

$$\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow D^{**0} \ell^- \nu) = (2.04 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.20)\%$$

$$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow D^+ \ell^- \nu) = (2.19 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.13)\%$$

$$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow D^{*+} \ell^- \nu) = (5.46 \pm 0.33 \pm 0.37)\%$$

$$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow D^{**+} \ell^- \nu) = (2.52 \pm 0.32 \pm 0.31)\%.$$

These results are in precision comparable to the current world knowledge [8].

3. Inclusive Decays and Analysis of Moments

Contrary to the approach to extract $|V_{cb}|$ from a single decay mode are inclusive measurements. These analyses measure the total width $\Gamma_{cl\nu}$ which is proportional to $|V_{cb}|$ and corrections to the first order result:

$$\Gamma_{cl\nu} = \frac{G_F^2 m_b^5}{192\pi^3} |V_{cb}|^2 (1 + A_{ew}) A_{pert} A_{nonpert}.$$

Here A_{ew} are corrections from electroweak interaction which are theoretically well under control. A_{pert} and $A_{nonpert}$ are corrections arising from QCD and can be grouped in first a perturbative expansion in Λ_{QCD}/m_b giving A_{pert} , and second non-perturbative corrections in powers of $1/m_b$, $A_{nonpert}$.

Calculations for those QCD corrections are done in the framework of Operator Product Expansion (OPE). The two most prominent approaches are calculations in the so called 'kinetic scheme' [9] and the '1S scheme' [10]. They differ in the choice of the mass scale and hence have different sets of input parameters. The first order parameters are the quark masses m_b and m_c and two expectation values: The one of

the kinetic operator (called μ_π^2 in the kinetic scheme or λ_1 in the 1S scheme) which describes the motion of the heavy quark inside the hadron and the one of the chromomagnetic operator (called μ_G^2 in the kinetic, λ_2 in the 1S scheme).

In order to get results for $|V_{cb}|$, the complete set of input parameters \vec{a} need to be determined. Therefore a measurement of the semileptonic width $\Gamma_{cl\nu} \cong |V_{cb}|^2 f_{OPE}(m_b, m_c, \vec{a})$ is not sufficient. Instead several kinematic quantities in semileptonic B decays are measured, their shape is characterized by the moments of their distributions. Those moments now can also be calculated within OPE in terms of the theory parameters m_b, m_c , and \vec{a} and a fit of the measured moments to the theoretical predictions determines the theory parameters as well as $|V_{cb}|$.

If the number of measurements used over-constrains the fit this technique also gives sensitivity to the validity of the underlying assumptions of the calculation.

3.1. $|V_{cb}|$ and HQE Parameters

The most recent analysis of kinematic moments in inclusive decays is reported by the Belle Collaboration, making use of 140fb^{-1} of data. First one B is reconstructed exclusively in a large variety of hadronic decay modes with high purity. Then on the signal side an electron is reconstructed as signature for a semileptonic decay and the rest of the event is treated as the hadronic final state. Backgrounds from non- $B\bar{B}$ events and $b \rightarrow u\ell\nu$ transitions are subtracted to provide an inclusive sample of decays $B \rightarrow X_c\ell\nu$.

From this sample moments are deduced for the electron energy E_e and the hadronic mass spectrum M_X^2 . Since it is impossible to cleanly identify electrons down to infinite small energies a cut-off value need to be placed. This minimal allowed energy is varied over a large range and the moments are determined as functions of this cut on E_e .

The electron energy spectrum is distorted by detector effects and the true energy is unfolded from the measured distribution assuming the electron to be massless. For the electron energy E_e the cut-off value is varied between 0.4 and 2.0 GeV in the B rest frame. From the spectrum the first four moments are calculated taking all correlations between the different cut-off values into account [11]. Figure 8 shows the results.

The total number of events can be translated into the semileptonic branching fraction restricted to the electron energy range in question. For the lowest cut-off Belle reports a result of

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{B}(B^+)|_{E_\ell > 0.4\text{GeV}} &= (10.79 \pm 0.25 \pm 0.27) \cdot 10^{-3} \\ \mathcal{B}(B^0)|_{E_\ell > 0.4\text{GeV}} &= (10.08 \pm 0.30 \pm 0.22) \cdot 10^{-3}.\end{aligned}$$

For the hadronic mass distribution electrons and muons are used for the lepton and the minimal lepton

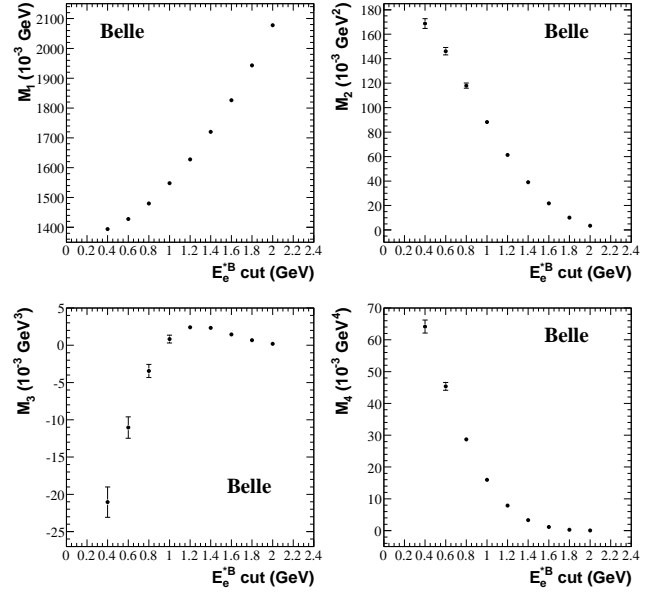


Figure 8: Distributions of the first four moments (from top left to bottom right) of the electron energy spectrum as function of the minimal allowed electron energy.

energy is varied between 0.7 and 1.9 GeV. To improve the resolution the hadronic mass is not reconstructed from the hadronic final state of the semileptonic decay, instead it is calculated from the beam energies, the reconstructed four momentum of B_{tag} , the measured lepton and the four momentum of the neutrino which is set to equal the momentum of the missing mass of the event. Again the true mass distribution is unfolded from the measured one and three moments of M_X^2 are calculated: the first, the second central and the second non-central [12]. Figure 9 shows examples for the distribution of the missing mass for four different values of the lepton energy cut-off and figure 10 shows the three moments as function of this cut-off.

Taking the moments of E_e and M_X as described above from [11] and [12] Belle extracts the HQE parameters and $|V_{cb}|$. Additional information is used from decays $B \rightarrow X_s\gamma$ where the energy distribution of the photon is connected to the motion of the b quark inside the B hadron. Belle has previously measured moments of the photon energy E_γ as well [13] and uses these results as further input.

All together Belle fits a total of 71 truncated moments which are theoretically described up to order $\mathcal{O}(1/m_b^3)$. This fit is performed in both OPE approaches, calculations in the kinetic scheme as well as in the 1S scheme [14].

In the kinetic scheme a total of seven theory parameters is fitted together with $|V_{cb}|$ as an eighth parameter. In the 1S scheme restrictions to the full parameter space needed to be set. Thus some variables were expressed in terms of others or fixed to certain values,

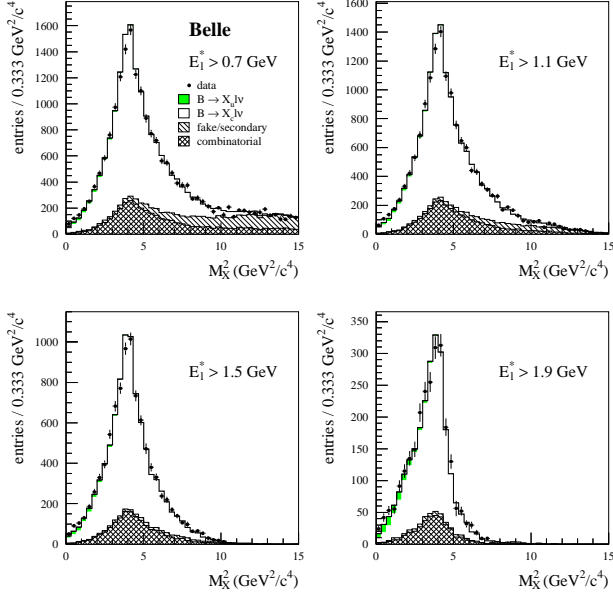


Figure 9: Unfolded distribution of the square of the hadronic mass M_X^2 for four different values of the lepton energy cut-off. Dots with error bars represent the data and histograms are simulations of signal and various background sources.

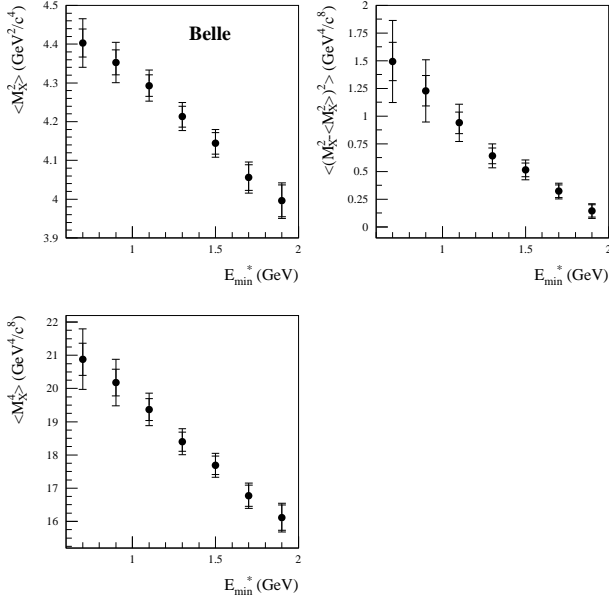


Figure 10: Distribution of the first (top left), second central (top right) and second non-central moment (bottom left) of the hadronic mass M_X^2 as functions of the minimal allowed lepton energy.

leaving three independent fit parameters. Figure 11 gives as example the fit in the 1S scheme for the total semileptonic branching fraction and the first moments of E_e , M_X^2 and E_γ .

In the kinetic scheme, Belle reports the following

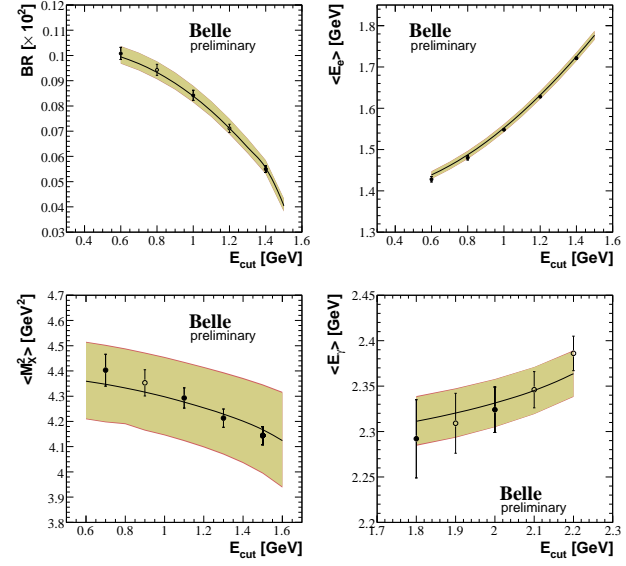


Figure 11: Selected results of the fit of 71 truncated moments in E_e , M_X and E_γ to the predictions in the 1S scheme. Shown are, as function of the minimal allowed lepton energy, the semileptonic branching fraction (top left), the first moment of the lepton energy (top right), the first moment of the square of the hadronic mass (bottom left) and the first moment of the photon energy (bottom right). Dots with error bars are the measurements where open circles represent data points that are not used for the fit. The colored bands give the uncertainty from the fit (yellow) and the total uncertainty (red).

results for $|V_{cb}|$ and the theory parameters:

$$\begin{aligned}
 |V_{cb}| &= (41.93 \pm 0.65_{fit} \pm 0.07_{\alpha_s} \pm 0.63_{\Gamma_{SL}}) \cdot 10^{-3} \\
 \mathcal{B}_{cl\nu} &= (10.590 \pm 0.164_{fit} \pm 0.006_{\alpha_s})\% \\
 m_b &= (4.564 \pm 0.076_{fit} \pm 0.003_{\alpha_s}) \text{ GeV} \\
 m_c &= (1.105 \pm 0.116_{fit} \pm 0.005_{\alpha_s}) \text{ GeV} \\
 \mu_\pi^2 &= (0.557 \pm 0.091_{fit} \pm 0.013_{\alpha_s}) \text{ GeV}^2 \\
 \mu_G^2 &= (0.358 \pm 0.060_{fit} \pm 0.003_{\alpha_s}) \text{ GeV}^2 \\
 \tilde{\rho}_D^3 &= (0.162 \pm 0.053_{fit} \pm 0.008_{\alpha_s}) \text{ GeV}^3 \\
 \rho_{LS}^3 &= (-0.174 \pm 0.098_{fit} \pm 0.003_{\alpha_s}) \text{ GeV}^3.
 \end{aligned}$$

Doing the fit, theoretical uncertainties of the calculated moments are included to the calculation of the χ^2 . Thus the uncertainties of the results labeled as *fit* represent both, the statistical precision and most of the theoretical uncertainties. Only the uncertainty in the knowledge of α_s is treated separately and stated as second error. For the result of $|V_{cb}|$ the third error reflects the uncertainty on the total semileptonic width Γ_{SL} .

In the 1S scheme, Belle finds the following results:

$$\begin{aligned}
 |V_{cb}| &= (41.49 \pm 0.52_{fit} \pm 0.20_{\tau_B}) \cdot 10^{-3} \\
 m_b^{1S} &= (4.729 \pm 0.048) \text{ GeV} \\
 \lambda_1 &= (-0.30 \pm 0.04) \text{ GeV}^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

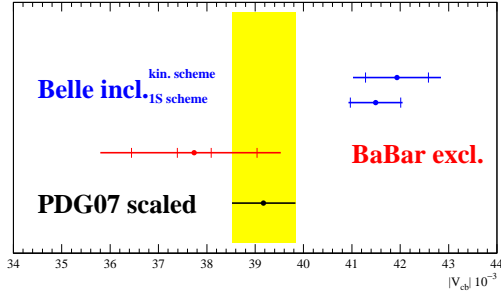


Figure 12: Comparison of the discussed results on $|V_{cb}|$ and the current world average given by the HFAG as preliminary result for PDG07 [18]. The world average is scaled with the value $\mathcal{F}(1) = 0.91$ [8] to be comparable with the inclusive results.

Again the stated uncertainty is a combination of statistical precision and theoretical uncertainties. For the result of $|V_{cb}|$ the influence of the lifetime of the B , τ_B , is given separately.

These results can be compared to previous measurements published by several other experiments for the moments of E_e [15] and M_X [16], and the subsequent extraction of the HQE parameters and $|V_{cb}|$ by Oliver Buchmüller and Henning Flächer [17]. Both results are in good agreement and have comparable total error budgets.

4. Summary

There have been many improvements recently in our knowledge of semileptonic B decays into charmed mesons. Two contrary approaches, exclusive and inclusive measurements, allow to understand the total semileptonic decay rate $\Gamma_{cl\nu}$ and its composition by exclusive decay modes. The results from different experiments, datasets and analysis methods converge nicely to a complete picture.

Using the full available datasets at the B Factories will further improve the situation, especially about exclusive decay modes. One of the main issues here are broad charm resonances and non-resonant decays. Those should become accessible now using developed techniques to reconstruct the other B . Also other open questions, as for example the conservation of Isospin, might be answered with measurements of higher precision soon.

For $|V_{cb}|$ the precision has improved and the uncertainties from theoretical calculations start to dominate the results together with the uncertainty of Γ_{SL} . However, with the given precision it becomes possible to use theory calculations not only as input (like normalizations of form factors in exclusive analyses) but also test the predictions for consistency (as for global fits to kinematic moments). So far fits to calculations with different ansatzes agree very well.

Overall the knowledge on $|V_{cb}|$ has reached a level of about 2%. The most recent results (Fig. 12) are

$$|V_{cb}| = (41.49 \pm 0.52_{fit} \pm 0.20_{\tau_B}) \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$|V_{cb}| = (37.74 \pm 0.35_{stat} \pm 1.25_{syst} {}^{+1.23}_{-1.44} \Gamma_{SL}) \cdot 10^{-3}$$

from fits to moments of inclusive analyses and exclusive decays $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} \ell^+ \nu$ respectively.

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